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general relations among the states and peoples of the world. He closed his remarkable paper by saying that however much these questions may impress themselves upon the attention and zeal of competent men, the final and supreme guarantee of peace lies none the less in the goodwill and reciprocal confidence of states and races. There was some criticism of Dr. Zorn's position on the subject of national honor, but his general presentation of the subject was enthusiastically approved by the conference.

Dr. Zorn was followed by Mr. Eickhoff, president of the German group, who insisted on the urgent necessity of the institution of an independent international juridical tribunal. He declared that he and all his group supported the conclusions of Dr. Zorn.

On the second day the forenoon was occupied in the discussion of Dr. Zorn's great paper. Senator La Fontaine, of Belgium; Mr. Hagerup, of Norway, president of the Institute of International Law; Mr. Louis Franck, the distinguished Belgian jurist; Mr. Ellinger, of Denmark, and Dr. Zorn himself participated in the discussion. The conference then by a unanimous vote committed itself anew to the realization of a system of juridical settlement of international disputes. The question of national honor was not voted upon.

The afternoon of the second day was given to the subject of the limitation of armaments, which was introduced by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant in one of the admirable speeches for which he is distinguished. He pointed out, as in former conferences, the growing perils of the present armed peace, the responsibility of the sensational journals in the matter, the progress of opposition among the masses to the ever-growing war and navy budgets, etc. The Baron was supported by Mr. Horst, of Norway; Baron Palmstierna, of Sweden; Count Goblet d'Alviella, of Belgium; Mr. Bajer, of Denmark (who urged a combination of the small states to bring pressure to bear upon the great powers in favor of the arrest of armaments); Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of the United States; Mr. Huysmans, of Belgium; Dr. Quidde, of Munich, and Mr. Lough, of Great Britain. The whole discussion was most interesting and inspiring. It revealed clearly the settled purpose of the Interparliamentary Union to use its great influence against the continuance of the present rivalry in armaments, and to find a means of making early relief from its burdens possible.

On the last day a resolution was adopted urging the holding of a Third Hague Conference and the appointment, at least two years in advance, of an international committee to prepare the program. A further resolution was voted praying the different governments to instruct their delegates to the next Hague Conference to adopt measures to assure the automatic meeting of the conference hereafter. A resolution introduced and ably expounded and defended by Mr. Bartholdt, urging that in the negotiation of arbitration treaties there should be a clause guaranteeing territorial integrity and absolute sovereignty in internal affairs, aroused a spirited debate in which most of the European delegates took issue with Mr. Bartholdt. They believed, though they did not say it in so many words, that in the territorial arrangements of Europe there were injustices that ought not to be sanctioned by the Union. One delegate, in vigorous phrase, said: "We do not wish to guarantee to

the brigand states the prey which they have taken." The proposition was referred to the council for further consideration.

Before the session closed the hope was expressed that the Italians who had absented themselves from the conference might return to the Union as soon as the Tripolitan war was over. The delegates were urged to do everything possible in their home parliaments and governments to realize the purposes of the Union. It was decided that the Eighteenth Conference be held next year at The Hague, when the dedication of the Palace of Peace will take place, and that a side conference be held at Ghent.

The conference had been opened with a brilliant reception given by the Union to the authorities of Geneva at the Eynard Palace; it closed with a banquet in the "Hall of Kings" at the Hotel Arquebuse, at which the usual felicitations and votes of thanks were extended.

One interesting incident more. At noon on the opening day a commemorative ceremony took place in the "Hall of the Alabama," at the Hotel de Ville, where the arbitration of the Alabama dispute took place in 1872. The room was crowded with members of the Union and a few others. Mr. Henri Fazy, who had participated in the proceedings of the Arbitration Commission forty years ago, presided, and gave some interesting reminiscences of the event. Then Senator Burton for the United States and Lord Weardale for Great Britain gave brief addresses in which they emphasized the historic significance of the Alabama Arbitration in the relations of the two English-speaking nations and its influence as a great example in promoting the general application of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international controversies.

Notes on the Geneva Peace Congress.

The president of the Congress, Mr. Quartier-la Tente, of Neuchâtel, a member of the National Council of Switzerland, a man of fine personality, though new to the peace congresses, performed the duties of presiding officer, made somewhat difficult at times by the disorder, with intelligence, force, tactfulness, and patience. His address on opening the Congress was of a high order, both in matter and manner, and we hope to give our readers the pleasure of reading it.

The Congress owed much of its success and the delegates much of their comfort and pleasure to the faithful and efficient services of the chairman of the Committee on Organization, Prof. Louis Favre. The committee was not entrusted with the task of organization till late in the summer, and had only a limited amount of time in which to do their work. But it was the practically universal testimony of the delegates that the chairman could not well have done better. He seemed to be everywhere where he was needed, not only at the sessions of the Congress, but at the receptions, the public meetings, on the excursions, etc. To vigor and go he added exceptional intelligence, patience, and devotion to the interests and comfort of all. Professor Favre has our most heartfelt thanks.

Prominent among the side occurrences at the Geneva Peace Congress was a meeting of the German and the



MEMBERS OF THE GENEVA PEACE CONGRESS.

French delegates, to see if they could do anything toward promoting a reconciliation between the two countries. At former peace congresses similar meetings of the delegations from the two countries had been held, but no practical conclusions had followed their earnest and extended discussions. After their conference this year, in which about thirty representatives from each of the countries took part, two leading delegates, Dr. L. Quidde, from Germany, and Mr. Gaston Moch, from France, informed the Congress, at its last session, that, with the exception of a single delegate on each side, all those present at the conference had agreed upon a joint declaration of their conviction upon the subject. This declaration was that the grant to Alsace-Lorraine of complete autonomy, as one of the States of the German Empire, would be a decisive step toward a good understanding between France and Germany. This statement was received with great applause, and the Congress, on the motion of Mr. Mechelin, former Prime Minister of Finland, expressed its profound gratification at the announcement and its sincere hope that the agreement which had been reached might promote the establishment of lasting peace between the two great countries.

The delegates and others from America at the Congress were Hon. W. D. B. Ainey, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Mrs. Elmer Black, Mrs. A. C. Chenoweth,

A. F. W. Chenoweth, Miss Emma W. Cook, Miss Anna B. Eckstein, Mr. and Mrs. James Eder, Miss J. E. Hammond, Mrs. Susanna Harris, Woodhull Hay, Mrs. John Miller Horton, James Eads Howe, George W. Kirchwey, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Luckey, Frederick Lynch, William O. McDowell, Miss Maude Phillips, William H. Short, Miss Nellie Strauss, Mrs. Rosa W. Strauss, Albert M. Thrasher, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Miss Lyra D. Trueblood, James L. Tryon, Miss Eleonora Welt, Mrs. J. Welt, Miss Ida Welt, Miss Juliana Wood.

Secretary Trueblood, of the American Peace Society, was chosen by the delegation from this country as vice-president of the Congress for the United States.

Immediately after the close of the Congress, on Saturday, about forty of the delegates went on an excursion to Chamonix and the famous *Mer de Glace*. The party was conducted by the chairman of the Organizing Committee. The forenoon of the day on which the ascent to the great glacier was made was perfect and the vision one never to be forgotten. A number of the party crossed the "Sea of Ice," as they afterwards did the glacier of Les Bossons. The near-by glimpses of the summit of Mont Blanc were magnificent. The party returned to Geneva Sunday night at midnight, after a day of communion with some of the most glorious of the works of God.